

Undermine the ability of military women stationed overseas to access abortion services by prohibiting military hospitals from performing the procedure, even if paid for with private funds.

Violate the right of a doctor and patient to determine whether a certain late-term abortion procedure is appropriate and necessary.

Whitewash the true political agenda—eliminating access to abortion for all American women.

X-out Title X, the cornerstone of Federal family planning programs.

Yield to the anti-choice agenda that rolls back the hard-won reproductive rights of American women.

Zero out the tax deduction for expenses incurred for pregnancy termination.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The period for morning business is extended for leader time.

Mr. DOLE. Leader time was reserved, right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

#### KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in June 1950 the Communist North Korean Army invaded the Republic of Korea in an all-out effort to extinguish the light of freedom.

Although America was weary of war, we came to Korea's defense and joined with many other nations to repel this unprovoked assault.

From the start of the war until the Korean armistice was signed in July 1953, almost 1½ million Americans stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight for freedom.

Inchon, the Chosin Reservoir, Old Baldy, Pork Chop Hill—all were the locations of famous battles, and all bore witness to American courage and sacrifice in the face of unspeakable hardship.

And at the war's end, over 54,000 Americans had made the ultimate sacrifice. More than 100,000 were wounded. And over 8,000 were missing in action.

One of those who made the ultimate sacrifice was Ens. Jesse Brown, America's first black naval aviator. And his story bears repeating.

In December 1950, Ensign Brown was a member of Fighting Squadron 32, aboard an aircraft carrier somewhere off Korea. He flew 20 close air-support missions, providing cover for our outnumbered marines at the Chosin Reservoir. The battle was fierce; our men on the ground were in a desperate situation.

On December 4, 1950, Ensign Brown's aircraft was hit while making a strafing run against the enemy. With tre-

mendous skill, he managed to crash land on a rough, boulder-strewn slope. He survived the crash, waving to his friends as they circled overhead.

They knew he was in trouble, however, when he remained in the cockpit when smoke began to billow from the wreckage. Finally, a fellow member of the squadron could stand it no longer. As the others attacked and held off advancing enemy troops, Lt. Thomas Hudner ignored the dangers of the mountain terrain and enemy troops, and made a deliberate wheels-up landing.

He ran to Ensign Brown's plane, now erupting in flames, and found his friend alive, badly injured, and trapped in the cockpit.

Lieutenant Hudner shoveled snow with his hands to keep Jesse from the flames, burning his own hand badly in the process.

Finally, a Marine helicopter arrived. Lieutenant Hudner, joined by a crewman from the helicopter, struggled desperately to get Jesse out.

Unfortunately, Ens. Jesse Brown died on that slope in Korea.

As President Eisenhower said, Jesse Brown and all those who fought in Korea proved "once again that only courage and sacrifice can keep freedom alive upon the Earth."

Unfortunately, as time passed by, the courage of our soldiers and the rightness of our cause seemed to be forgotten, as the Korean war was buried in the back pages of our history books.

This week, however, with the dedication of the Korean War Memorial here in Washington, DC—in fact, at about 3 o'clock today—Americans join together to pay a long-overdue tribute to the men and women who sacrificed in this so-called forgotten war.

As inscribed at the site, the Korean War Memorial honors the "sons and daughters who answered the call to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met."

The haunting images of 2,400 soldiers and the rugged figures of a combat patrol remind us of the Americans and of their allies from 21 other nations who responded when freedom was threatened.

The lessons of the Korean war are clear: There are no quick and easy fixes to preserve freedom. And there is no substitute for American leadership.

Mr. President, it is with great pride that we honor the sacrifice and the legacy of our Korean war veterans. Let us proudly remember their sacrifice and build on the legacy they earned.

#### EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be extended until 2:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each, unless they get consent, of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we are still waiting. We have people negotiating on the so-called gift ban. We hope to have some report by then. We would like to complete action on that today. I hope we can complete action on that today.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

#### KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, since I will be taking the chair in 5 minutes, I will confine my remarks. Let me begin by complimenting the majority leader with his very fine remarks just delivered with respect to the Korean War Memorial. He spoke eloquently, and I think his remarks really typify what all of us remember and feel now about that war and the people who represented our country in that conflict. I want to compliment the majority leader on what he has just said.

#### GIFT BAN

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks about the gift ban, which we will be going to shortly, because there will not be adequate time to describe our feelings with respect to this and, therefore, I thought I would take a moment right now.

It seems to me we need to act, we need to act fairly quickly in order to improve the law that deals with the kind of gifts that Members of the Senate can receive.

There are three particular reasons why we need to do this. In the first place, undue influence is a factor. While I cannot think of a situation in which a Senator's vote has been bought by a lobbyist, the fact of the matter is that taking gifts creates undue influence. It needs to stop. I think reforms in this area will stop it.

Second, there is a perception in the public that the Senate takes a lot of gifts. While it is not necessarily true, the fact any gifts are received helps to contribute to that perception. We need to deal with that perception problem and not taking gifts, or at least any kind of significant gifts, will help deal with that.

And third, taking things because of our position becomes a way of life for some Members. In some cases, there is absolutely nothing wrong with it. A very elderly Indian woman who had been standing at a meeting for over 1 hour out in very cold temperatures in northern Arizona one day when I was finished, and when I began to walk away, slipped a ring, a turquoise ring into my hand and then quickly melted away into the crowd. I understood the significance of that, and I will never forget that as an expression on her part of appreciation of what I was attempting to do and nothing more than that.

So some gifts can be very touching, and they are as important to the giver as they are to the receiver.